

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

VINCENT R. NEWBY,

Petitioner,

v.

GERALD L. ROZUM, *Superintendent,*
S.C.I. Somerset,

Respondent.

NO. 3:07-CV-00734

(JUDGE CAPUTO)

MEMORANDUM

Presently before the Court is Petitioner Vincent R. Newby's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. (Doc. 1.) For the reasons stated below, the Petition will be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

BACKGROUND

On July 20, 2005, Petitioner was sentenced in York County, Pennsylvania to a sentence of between 2.5 and 5 years based on convictions for involuntary manslaughter and possession of an unlicensed firearm. On June 7, 2006, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the judgment of conviction, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania denied the petition for allowance of appeal on December 5, 2006. (Pet. ¶ 9, p. 2.) He is currently incarcerated at S.C.I. Somerset in Somerset, PA. (*Id.* p. 1.)

On April 20, 2007, Mr. Newby petitioned this Court for a writ of habeas pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

DISCUSSION

A. Jurisdiction

“[A] district court shall entertain an application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). Thus, to invoke the jurisdiction of a federal habeas court, a petitioner must satisfy two requirements. First, the petitioner must be in custody. Here, Petitioner clearly satisfies the “in custody” requirement because he was incarcerated at S.C.I. Somerset on the date that his habeas petition was filed. *Lee v. Stickman*, 357 F.3d 338, 342 (3d Cir. 2004) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2254 and *Spencer v. Kemna*, 523 U.S. 1, 7 (1998)). Second, the petitioner must be held in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States. “In conducting habeas review, a federal court is limited to deciding whether a conviction violated the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 67-68 (1991). “Federal courts hold no supervisory authority over state judicial proceedings and may intervene only to correct wrongs of constitutional dimension.” *Smith v. Phillips*, 455 U.S. 209, 221 (1982). Furthermore, “it is well established that a state court’s misapplication of its own law does not generally raise a constitutional claim.” *Smith v. Horn*, 120 F.3d 400, 414 (3d Cir. 1997).

B. Mr. Newby’s Petition

In the instant petition, Mr. Newby challenges his conviction in the York County Court of Common Pleas on the following three grounds: (1) that the evidence presented

at trial was insufficient, as a matter of law, to convict him of involuntary manslaughter (Pet. p. 5); (2) that the Commonwealth failed to present sufficient evidence to disprove Petitioner's claim of self-defense beyond a reasonable doubt (*Id.* p. 6); and (3) that the Superior Court's reliance on the case of *Commonwealth v. Correa*, 648 A.2d 1199 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1999), was erroneous when the court concluded that Petitioner provoked the series of events that led to the use of deadly force, and that Petitioner failed to retreat although he had the opportunity to (*Id.* pp. 2, 8).

Nowhere in his Petition has Mr. Newby alleged a violation of his rights under the United States Constitution or under any statute or treaty of the United States. Accordingly, this Court has no subject matter jurisdiction over the instant Petition, and will dismiss it without further consideration.

An appropriate order follows.

April 27, 2007

/s/ A. Richard Caputo
A. Richard Caputo
United States District Judge

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(JUDGE CAPUTO)

ORDER

NOW, this 27th day of April, 2007, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

- (1) Petitioner Vincent R. Newby's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 is **DISMISSED**.
- (2) The Clerk of the Court is directed to mark this case as **CLOSED**.

/s/ A. Richard Caputo
A. Richard Caputo
United States District Judge